Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1810. [1704

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing SCHOONER

General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

PRESAGE,

Well found and nearly new, burthen 1500 barrels, laying at M'Clean's wharf. For terms apply to

Tenny & Ober, or
Daniel M'Clean.

Landing from the above vessel, and for sale,

13 hhds. COFFEE,
40 bags COCOA, and
3 puncheons RUM.

Tenny & Ober.

January 12.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George William,

Burthen 160 tons,

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

TO RENT,

A handsome convenient two story Brick Dwelling House, with out houses complete, and garden situate on Patrick between King and Prince-streets.

ALSO,

A convenient two story Frame House on the Mall. Apply to

Isaac Gibson.

January 15.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by

James Kennedy, Sen.

A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government; including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire—by an American recently returned from Europe.

ALSO,

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children—by Maria Edgeworth.

January 13. eo2w

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Sole Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. C.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits, Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3 d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 12th inst. a Negro Man slave named *BILL*—he calls himself *Bill Payne*, belonging to the subscriber, living in Charles county, state of Maryland. The said slave is a house servant, waits and drives a carriage very well; he is 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, small face, handsome lively eyes, is very fond of strong liquor, plays on the fiddle—had on and took with him one suit of blue nankeens, a dark cloth coat and overalls, two jackets of Bennett's cord, two India cotton shirts, one with ruffles, one pair of good boots, one hat half worn, and sundry other wearing apparel, not sufficiently known to be well described. The said slave took a fiddle with him, and it is expected that he intends to go to Frederick Town (Maryland). The above reward will be paid for securing the said slave in any public jail, and reasonable charges if brought to me in Charles county.

Priscilla H. Courts.

January 23

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle;

15 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS,

January 8.

☞ FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few firkins Butter from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24.

☞ Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garratt's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER-CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and 30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 30.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

SALEM, *January* 23.

Latest from London.

The ship Exeter, Captain Bray, of this port, from Liverpool, has furnished us with London papers to the 25th of November. We find nothing in them of great importance.

The honorable David Erskine arrived at Portsmouth, from America, in the frigate Africaine, the 24th November.

The evacuation of Walcheren was still talked of; and Sir Richard Strachan was stated to have left town the 24th for that island, to superintend the embarkation of the troops, &c. A letter from Flushing of the 14th November, represents the mortality among the troops to be still unabated.

Orders were received at Plymouth to send to sea every ship fit for service, to cruise along the French coast, to pick up such straggling ships as might have escaped from Lord Collingwood.

Licences were on the 24th granted to vessels for Dutch Zealand, but at the same time refused for the Erus.

Of Spain.—It is remarked in a letter from Cadiz, of October 30, that the people of Spain are as energetic in the patriot cause as could be wished, but that they had few leaders on whom they could depend—that Gerona hade made the armies of France tremble at her name—that General Blake deservedly possessed the entire confidence of all classes, his military skill, his courage and patriotism being undoubted; but that the defect of the whole plan was, that the people had no head to look to. In the London Star of November 25, it is stated, that "a large quantity of military stores is shipped for Corunna, for the use of the Spaniards; as is also all kinds of stores for our army in Portugal."

LONDON, *November* 21.

The peace with France, we can easily see by an article from Vienna, is not generally popular in the Austrian capital. The terms of it, however, are executing as speedily as possible. Great part of the French army is to remain in Germany, and the head quarters are to be at Passau. The arrangements stipulated in the treaty of peace, or growing out of it, are developing themselves daily. It was not to be supposed that Prussia reduced as she is, would be permitted to remain in *statu quo*; she is to cede Memel to Russia, in exchange, as it is said, for something else, which we may be sure will be of less, perhaps or no value. We remark that the payments to France have been for some time suspended. One of the Rhenish princes, who has displayed the greatest attachment to France is to be rewarded with part of Hanover.—Is this the grand duke of Wurtsburgh, or the king of Wirtemberg? Most probably the latter. Bonaparte would feel gratified by making the husband of the king of England's daughter accept part of the hereditary dominions of her father.

COCKPIT, WHITEHALL, *Nov.* 24.

Before the most noble and right honorable the lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes:

Little William, Brown, master.—This American vessel, laden with a cargo of sugar, tea, coffee, nankeens and other articles, bound on a voyage from Philadelphia to Hamburg, was captured on the 31st of July, 1807, by the privateer Betsey, Charles Chant, commander, and brought to Plymouth. This was an appeal, prosecuted on behalf of the claimants, from the sentence of the high court of admiralty, which condemned the ship and cargo, on the ground of a breach of blockade. Their lordships, after hearing counsel at considerable length, took time to consider on their judgment.

STOCKHOLM, *Nov.* 13.

It is now made publicly known, that our intercourse with England is to cease, according to the stipulations of the late treaty; for yesterday, (Sunday) notice was given from the pulpit here, and in several other of the maritime towns of Sweden, that our ports would be shut against all English ships on Wednesday the 15th instant; and it is therefore expected that an official communication to that effect will then be made to rear admiral Pickmore, the commander in chief of the British ships on that station. He is to sail for England on the 16th; but the last convoy cannot sail before the 1st of December, and two ships of war will be suffered to remain at Cariscrona to escort it. Two Swedish ships of the line, four frigates, and several gun boats, have, within these few days, sailed from this for that port, before which there is at present one ship cruising, to prevent the entrance of any English vessels.

The inhabitants here, are greatly alarmed for fear of a visit by an English fleet to remonstrate against this exclusion of their ships from our ports; and all the assurances which the English resident here can give them, that no harm is intended them, are insufficient to quiet their apprehensions.

[The following curious article we find in the Globe, (an anti-ministerial paper) of the 24th November. It is there put upon the footing of an important state paper. Should any of our readers deem it a spurious production, still it may not be uninteresting as a speculation upon American affairs.]

Letter from general Champagny, to his excellency the count of ——, *on repealing the act of embargo by the congress of the U. States.*

PARIS, May 10, 1809.

Your excellency asks my opinion on the raising of the embargo, that has existed more than a year past in the U. States. I answer, and do not hesitate to say, that this measure is a masterpiece: it is one of the most dextrous combinations that ever came out of the British cabinet. It will be easy for me to demonstrate to your excellency. The shutting of the Sound and of Trieste, becoming every day more inevitable, the English merchants were about to find themselves deprived of all communication with the continent, *teto divisos orbe Britannos*. The vast prohibitive so wisely conceived by the genius that governs France, was about to receive its entire execution. Overstocked with the merchandize of the two Indies, without any possible vent, their manufactures discarded from the immense continent (of America) as well as ours, England was really going to receive the price of her insatiable avarice, and to sink under the weight of her usurped riches. What was necessary to save her from this crisis, to aid her to transport to every point of the globe, where her own flag could not go, the enormous quantities of merchandise of every kind heaped up on the banks of the Thames? The succor of a people essentially adventurers, active, ambitious, possessing an immense mercantile marine, navigating at a small expense, knowing how to penetrate any where, not shrinking from any danger to satisfy an equal thirst of gold. This succor she has just obtained by the raising of the American embargo. The last letters from America assert, that this measure was carried almost by open force, by the federal party, that is to say the *English party*. It is well known that two thirds at least of the American commerce is carried on with English capital and and for English account; hence it results, that the vast extent which this self-called American commerce is going to take, must definitively turn to the advantage of this English commerce, which was on the brink of destruction. Who then can be the dupe of that impartiality Congress affects to observe in this act? The smallest shop boy of London would not suffer himself to be thus imposed upon.

The same demand is made of France and England, that one and the other respect their flag, and they threaten to shut their ports to either that should violate their neutrality, and even to declare war; but, above all, as France is about to lose the last of her possessions in the West Indies, the American people well know there was nothing to fear from her, and that, in keeping at a distance from our coasts in Europe we cannot touch their vessels; whereas England, mistress of the neighboring seas of the United States, can strike a sensible blow when she pleases. It was then necessary to appear neutral, to find means of satisfying England, without appearing to submit to her tyrannical pretensions; and here is what has been thought of, and already put into practice, according to the most authentic information, just received. On the sailing of the packet-boat, the Mentor of New York, more than 100 vessels were loading, or had sailed for Holland, where they well knew they would not be received, and *where they had no intention of going* already several have arrived in England, in defiance of the law of congress, and notwithstanding the bond and security given, not to approach the English coast. They get themselves taken by the first English vessel they meet with, prove afterwards that the property is English, are received, and, with a good process verbal of the captain, they avoid the penalty incurred. They pay in England the duty fixed by the orders in council, and go where they please. But this particular simulation does not suffice for all the combinations of commerce in general: they have found other means of giving it the greatest possible latitude. The American vessels go, and there are many on their way to the island of Madeira, which is to be considered as neuter, and which will become a vast depot; there they land their produce, the English will bring them theirs, and they will barter with each other the merchandize of the two worlds. It will be the same at St. Bartholomews, and at all the islands which call themselves neuter. The English manufactures will be accompanied with Swedish or German certificates of origin, and will enter, without difficulty, on the continent of America. From these different places of deposit the Americans will inundate North and South with English productions; they will come and fill all the ports in Europe, where they are allowed to enter, and there will be a complete English monopoly re-established with the people, by which she will be enabled to face the expences during a century to come of a war which she alone maintains, and which she has so much interest to prolong, without the raising of the embargo. How could England have made subsist, all her colonies and conquests? How could the Spanish colonies prolong their disobedience to the laws of their new sovereign? How could the unfortunate island of St. Domingo maintain itself against the fury of parties which tears it to pieces? How, in fine, without the numberless succors, of every kind, which are going to be carried to them, could the revolted provinces in the south of Spain resist long the forces employed to reduce them? Thus, sir, on whatever side you view the question of raising the embargo, it is one of the greatest victories that England ever gained for her commerce, one of the most fatal measures to the system adopted by the moderator of the continent of Europe, which was on the point of receiving the fruits of so many privations and sacrifices, & which, perhaps, is going to be lost forever.

To console us for this destructive resolution, the United States are good enough to permit the importation of some wines and brandies. What a compensation! Now it will take twenty cargoes of those articles to pay for one of colonial produce, and all the gold of France will soon run away by torrents, as it did not long since, when the Americans came into our ports by hundreds! Besides, who does not know, that they give a decided preference to the wines of Madeira, of Spain and Portugal, as having more body; and to the brandies of Catalonia as being cheaper? And, moreover, not content to consume it themselves, they will hawk it about the north of Europe, to the great prejudice of ours, for which we found a considerable vent by land. They will sell us tobacco; but does it suit us to let perish a new branch of agriculture which is making daily the greatest progress, and frees us from a burdensome foreign tribute? Cottons; but cannot the Levant furnish us with enough, and take in exchange the rich productions of our manufacturers? Sugars and coffee; where can they get it for themselves, if not from English possessions or of her conquests? Will they have the effrontery to bring us the produce of our own colonies, now become the prey of our enemies? This would be too much! What care we for those costly superfluities, the consumption of which is of so much injury to our own soil? If our epicures cannot do without, our privateers will not let them want.

Many more reflections, sir, might be added to what I have just said, but let us confine ourselves to this. The Americans, *tolerated by us as neutrals*, will do us still greater injury, with regard to the exportation of grain. They can carry theirs much cheaper to all the people that consume ours and being at equal price, and even higher, will always be preferred by the English.—They will bring it to Spain and Portugal, and deprive us of the last vent that still remained to our southern departments. All that has been said until now relates not only to France, but to the countries subject to her influence or under her dominion, and from which may be drawn this exact and melancholy consequence. That all maritime commerce or colonial, admitted or tolerated on the continent of Europe, will always turn to the advantage of the English people, and will furnish them with the means of prolonging the war: That the Americans are about to become the most powerful auxiliary to *this* commerce, and that the veil under which they pretend to disguise it, will give a new energy: That it is the greatest interest of *France and of her allies*, to defeat, BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS, that odious connivance between the people who call themselves our friends, and the eternal enemies of our repose and of our prosperity.

D. C.

I was on the point of forwarding my letter, when I learned from a good source, that all is now finally arranged between England and the United States, and according to news of the 29th April, to reciprocal satisfaction. This open and frank step of the United States, is, at least more decent than that at first adopted. They have agreed with the English not to come to France, Holland, or Italy, and to take from the fault (admire the precaution!) A new order of council, of 29th April last, declares those countries in a rigorous state of blockade! All the ports of the U. S. are open, as formerly, to the English commerce. This is excellent! It remains to be known whether these happy combinations will not be rendered useless by him who so well knows how to have his orders executed. Will he suffer all the countries about France to be inundated with English goods, which could fraudulently be introduced into his empire? Whether the frontiers of Germany or Switzerland will not be as rigorously shut as those of Holland—whether any of our allies will not join in the *total exclusion* of a flag which has become too suspicious; whether precautions will not be doubled, and carried to the greatest pitch of severity—whether we must not learn, definitively, to do without some factitious engagements, and thereby prevent one or two millions more of men from perishing as victims to English monopoly and American cupidity.

To be Rented for a term of years,

THAT valuable tract of Land, called *Preston*, situate on the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, at the junction of four mile creek and Potomac river, and distant two miles from Alexandria, three from Washington and five from George Town.—There are upon the premises a two story dwelling house, containing six rooms and a passage, with a kitchen, carriage house, stables, &c. a large, handsome and highly manured garden, of at least ten acres, in a high state of cultivation, and lately laid off by an experienced gardener, an orchard containing several hundred pear, plumb, cherry and damson trees, with English walnut, quince and mulberry trees, and also upwards of six hundred apple trees, and two or three hundred peach trees, selected with care from the best nurseries, and all in full bearing. The annual average product of the apple orchard alone is estimated at 400 barrels. This tract contains about 160 acres of land, a considerable part whereof has been manured and sown with clover seed. The shore affords fish and wild fowl, and one or two good fishing landings. The situation is healthy, elevated and pleasant, in full view of three towns, and is well calculated for a place of public entertainment. Immediate possession may be had and the terms will be made known upon application to

Frances Alexander.

January 23. eotf

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 23. co3m

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange for property in the town of Alexandria, 300 acres of Land upon the Great Kanhawa river, in the state of Virginia. The land is situated immediately upon the banks of the river and nearly opposite the mouth of Pocotollico creek. It is all bottom, free from ponds, guts and slashes, and in point of situation as well as quality equal to any lands upon the said river. A more particular description will be given and the terms made known by application to the subscriber who will give an indisputable title.

John D. Simms.

January 22. 3taw3w

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Jamaica about 25 days since, that Brown, the late Collector at New-Orleans, on his arrival at Jamaica, had disposed of the specie he carried off with him, for bills on England, and that he had left that island with his booty, on board a vessel bound for England.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

Is a law of the land binding upon all the people? If so, as there is now a law in existence to approve of the conduct of the *executive government*, are not all the people bound to approve that conduct? And is not this a new mode of obtaining the approbation of the people to executive measures.

EXECUTIVE MODESTY.

In a late law of the United States, officially published in the National Intelligencer, we find the following expressions:

"The executive government, [that is James Madison] "has manifested a just regard to its own dignity and honor, as well as to the character and interest of the American people."

And at the bottom of this law, approving of the conduct of president Madison, we find these words:

"January 12, 1810—Approved,
JAMES MADISON."

As this signature gives to the article the binding force of law, all men must now *approve* or else they violate a law of their country! What of that.

[*U. S. Gaz.*]

PATRIOTISM used to be defined the love of one's *country*. It is *now* understood in America, to mean attachment to our rulers, It formerly produced a devotion of fortune, and even life, to save one's country from pernicious rulers. It now terminates in the very simple effect of unconditional submission, and undistinguishing approbation. Though our soil is fertile in *Cæsars*, it seems to be incapable of bearing *Brutuses*. If our British ancestors had been made of such stuff, the *Stuarts* would still have ground the nation under their iron sceptre. But I shall be told, that our administration deserves *all this confidence*.—Grant it—but do not let us hear *this language* from those who approved and supported Washington and Adams, in measures directly *the opposite* to the *present*—in maxims totally hostile to those which now govern us.

If it is praise-worthy in those illustrious men, to preserve a strict impartiality and neutrality; to court peace by honorable means; and to vindicate our rights with vigor, when peace could no longer be preserved with honor, surely it cannot be consistent to uphold our present rulers in a system of weak and dastardly subserviency to France; of outrage and insolence to G. Britain; in attempts to provoke the latter to war—in rejecting all the proffered occasions of negociation—and in a total neglect of all vigorous means of vindicating our rights.

Other people may call this *patriotism*, but for my part, I shall adhere to the old definition——and so long as I see or think I see a set of weak and wicked men hurrying our nation to their ruin, shall prefer my country to the applause of the unthinking multitude or of the sycophants who approve because they are afraid to censure.

[*Bost. Cent.*]

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Schuback and Sons, dated Hamburg, Nov. 17.

"Since the publication of the decree, very dreadful to this place, and to all business in general, it is impossible to quote any and whatever prices. All business and sales remain stopt short, and absolutely at a stand. Produce has no kind of fixed price, and no estimation of them may be made; for no person will buy a pound weight of coffee, sugar or other produce, until we may see further effects and consequences of the decree, or some ways and means for coming round with it.

"Time only will apprise us whether the latter will be the case. Until then it is to no effect that holders of coffee and sugars offer coffee at 15 at Altona, and white Havanna sugars at 20, at Tonningen, or Maryland Tobacco at 6 at Altona.

"No person will buy a pound weight of any produce at this time, and thus it can be of no interest to send a price current which could not be given with the faintest degree of certainty; the moment when the decree appeared, prices were down already to
16 1-2 per Banco for good coffee at Altona.
24 per Banco white Havanna Sugars at Tonningen.
19 per Banco brown do. do.
32 per cut, per 100, best logwood.
20 a 24 lb. fine blue and violet Indigo.
15 a 18 copper colored do.
22 p. entry. but. Rocoa.
6 to 10 Maryland Tobacco.
All deliverable at Altona."

NEW-YORK, *January 27.*

LATEST FROM CANTON.

By the brig Sylph, Captain Daniel, from Canton, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received the following articles of intelligence:—

Nine sail of British East-India company's ships, a 64, a frigate, and a gun brig, were laying at Chumpee, being detained there by the Chinese, until they received permission from the court of Pekin, to proceed to Whampoa. This was in consequence of the misunderstanding of the affair which occurred last year.

The Ladrones are disaffected to the Chinese government, and are daily encreasing in power, are very daring, making frequent excursions up the rivers, burning and plundering the villages, and massacreing all that attempt to resist them. Their force by sea is estimated from 900 to 1000 junks, of from 3 to 28 guns, and powerfully manned—their connexions and abetters upon shore, are much more numerous and widely disseminated through the maritime provinces, who amply supply the rebels with provisions and ammunition. The efforts to suppress them by the vice-roy of Canton, is feeble and of no effect, he having no confidence in those he sends against them: as they are as often inclined to act with the Ladrones, as against them. So wide is the disaffection spread, that the lower order of the Mandarins, are not to be trusted with the executing the orders of government. Their mode of warfare is sanguinary to the highest degree, as they murder the native prisoners on both sides, with all the horrors of savage barbarity.—Application was made by government thro' the security merchants to the Americans at Canton, for their ships to drop down the river for a few days, to protect the passage from the Boga-Tygris to Whampoa, which the Americans could not consistently comply with, as being defenceles merchant ships, & not fit to fight their battles; although a number of American seamen volunteered their services on board of a country ship that government had chartered for a cruize of 15 days, to act in conjunction with a fleet of men of war junks, to cruize between the Boga-Tygriss and Maccow—the latter made off to a man, as soon as they saw the enemy, and left the ship to sustain the conflict alone, in case the Ladrones thought it proper to engage her.—They however sheltered themselves in shoal water, not wishing to come near her. Previous to this, about the latter end of August, 18 or 20 sail of Ladrone junks, of the largest size, made a formal attack on the ship Atahualpa, captain Sturges, while at anchor in Maccow roads. Captain S. notwithstanding part of his crew were on shore repelled their united attack with the utmost bravery for a length of time, when, taking the advantage of a breeze, cut his cable and run under the guns of the fort at Maccow. The spectators of this affair, from the town of Maccow, speak in the highest terms of praise of captain S's conduct, by whose spirited bravery, and excellent management, the Atahualpa, was rescued from such a superior force; the attack was led on the side of the Ladrones, by the admiral junks of 28 guns. The Atahualpa mounted 6 six pounders, and had her rigging much cut, and several shot in her hull, but fortunately no person on board was injured. A short time before, they captured a Portuguese brig from Goa, bound to Maccow, which they fell in with among the Lema-Islands; two-masted vessels are much more the object of their attack than ships. Measures have been taken to apprize the Americans of their danger, that they may be on their guard. The Ladrones only attack a single vessel at a time, and when they fall in with more than one, they stand off. None of the American vessels at Whampoa, would sail singly, while the Ladrones were in the river, and there is not the least danger to be apprehended for their safety. The Sylph came down the river under the escort of the British country ship Russell, captain Fergusun, who politely gave his protection.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January* 29.
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Tallmadge followed *Mr. Quincey* against the bill.

Mr. W. Alston spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dana and *Mr. Livermore* also spoke with great strength of argumant against the bill.

Mr. Sheffey was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Gardinier closed the debate, with a few pertinent remarks in favor of the vote he was about to give; not in favor of the bill. He considered the bill a very bad one, but he thought it better than the non-intercourse, he should therefore vote for it.

At a late hour the FINAL QUESTION was taken by ayes and noes, and carried—ayes 73—noes 52. And the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 30.

A communication was received from the secretary at war, giving an account of the two detachments of 100,000 militia made by authority of former acts of congress.—Ordered to be printed.

A communication from the secretary of the treasury respecting compensation to clerks, &c. was received and read. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The following bills were read a third time and passed into laws:

An act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and for appointing a judge for Madison county in that territory.

An act for the relief of Wm. Hawkins.

An act for the relief of J. Shaddock.

An act extending certain privileges to J. J. Dashiel.

An act for the relief of Caldwell, Jackson and others.

Mr. Sheffy called for the order of the day on the famous bature resolutions. The question on considering was lost.

Several other orders of the day were called for and refused.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Cutts in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government in the year 1810. The committee proceeded to fill the blanks in the bill.

Mr. Eppes made a motion to strike out the clause which gives 15 per cent. to the clerks in the public offices, in addition to their salaries, as has been done since 1801.

This motion produced considerable debate; Messrs. Eppes, Johnson, Lyon and Sheffy, were against the motion for striking out——Messrs. Bacon, Tallmadge and Montgomery were for it. The question for striking out was lost.

The sum of 100,000 dollars was appropriated to cover losses.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
January 29th, 1810.

ORDERED, That the Superintendant of Police give notice to the persons owning the manure on Patrick and Fayette streets to remove the same so soon as the weather will permit, and if not attended to, that he have it done at the expense of the owner.

ORDERED, That the sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the relief of the poor of the town of Alexandria, and that Alexander M'Kenzie, Aaron Hewes, John Sutton, Robert Anderson, William Rhodes, Wm. Newton, Thomas Shreve, and John Cohagen, be a committee to distribute the same.

Extract from the minutes,
ADAM LYNN, C. C.

NOTICE.

The above named Committee of Council will meet at the Council Chamber on Monday next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of distributing relief agreeably to the order of Council.

For Philadelphia,
The SLOOP
HARMONY,
JOHN ELWOOD, Master;
A regular trader—she will sail as soon as the navigation opens. For freight apply on board at Ramsay's wharf.
January 30. 3t

For Sale or Hire,
A NEGRO WOMAN, with a CHILD.—Apply to the Printer.
January 29. 3t

☞ A meeting of the Directors of the *Domestic Manufacture Company* of Alexandria, will take place on Wednesday evening the 31st inst. at the house of John Macleod—when an Agent for the Company will be appointed.
January 29.

Lands near Washington for Sale.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, that valuable and highly improvable TRACT OF LAND, situate on the east side of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike, and bounded by Potomac river. This tract is distant about a mile and a half from Washington and three and a half from Alexandria, contains about 50 acres; one fifth whereof is marsh of the first quality, the balance is arable, affording several fine springs of water, and a beautiful situation for building. The lands will be shewn and terms made known upon application to
Charles Alexander,
(Son of Philip.)
January 27 d7t

Potomac Land for Sale.

WISHING to remove to the upper country, I offer for sale, the FARM, on which I live, in the county of King George, lying on the Potomac River and Rosier's Creek, and containing about 700 acres; about 300 of which are cleared, and the larger portion of it of the first description of Potomac low grounds; the residue of the tract is about equally divided between oak and cedar, the latter peculiarly valuable for all the purposes of enclosing. The preference which this place claims over most others in the advantages of living, such as wild fowl, fish, oysters, crabs, &c. renders it an highly desirable establishment for any gentleman who may wish to reside on tide water. The improvements on this property are complete, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 60 by 20 feet containing seven rooms, with passages and excellent cellars; another two story dwelling house, containing three rooms and a cellar; a new meat house, dairy, ice house, stables, corn houses, and every kind of necessary enclosure. To this property is annexed a new and most valuable oversbot mill, with two pair stones, bolting cloth, cob-machine, cotton do. &c. The terms of sale will be made as easy to the purchaser as he can reasonably ask.
T. Turner.
Marengo, Jan. 17. eo9t*

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.
Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.
Teste,
Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.
Robert Randolph,
Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

TO THE PUBLIC

Who are effected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more gerally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow.—Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild, vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely *debilitated, emaciated and confined.* Such was the irritability of my lungs I was obliged to use the greatest cautionin the act of respiriaton. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and compietely cured of every symptom of the asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail.——And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I received on my left side about a fortnight before. By the consent of Mr. Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

Northampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician lasted me four weeks, without any alevia-tion. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirly freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21 1809.

☞ *For sale by R. GRAY Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor.*

October 31. 1aw6m

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'y.*

January 4. eo

ANTHONY RHODES,

PRINCE-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

FACTORY COTTON Yarn of various numbers, for weaving and knitting, American Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays,—Bedticking, Shirting, Sheeting and Diapers, also Cotton Threads of various colors, all at factory prices—Rhode Island Cheese, Potatoes, Cyder and Apples, by the barrel, Beef and Herrings, per barrel, Mould & dip't Candles, per box, Sugar, per barrel. Curant Wine, per barrel, Cotton, per bale, coarse Cotton Handkerchiefs, per bale or piece—Also a number of Rhode-Island built Moses Boats—Mens and Womens Shoes, and Groceries as usual.

January 9. eo

Public Sale.

At one o'clock, P. M. on SATURDAY the 10th day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the coffee house,

A Lot of Ground on the north side of King street, between Fairfax & Water streets, extending in front on King street 34 feet 4 inches, in depth 90 feet, bounded on the north by Ramsay's alley.

The sale will be made under a deed of trust to the subscriber, and an indisputable title conveyed to the purchaser. A credit of three, six, and 9 months will be allowed on good negotiable notes with an approved endorser. A lien on the property will be retained until payment.

R. I. Taylor.

January 18. 2awts

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late *Robert T. Hooe*, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following *valuable Property*, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hooe* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A L S O.

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and ar half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

New Shoe Store.

S. & D. REED,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they have just opened and for sale, in Fairfax street, three doors from King street, a general assortment of ladies, gentlemens, misses, boys and childrens SHOES of every description, particularly selected from the best factories, of the best materials and newest patterns.

☞ Also a quantity of HATS.

January 19. eo3t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust to him from WILLIAM HODGSON, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of securing *John Hopkins*, on the 8th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same hour will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit:

About five acres and ten poles of ground with the houses thereon, situate in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Bellview, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund I. Lee, *Truslee.*

January 3. eots

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Jan. Term, 1810.

Ordered, That the executors of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel*, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 10th day of January, 1810.

Barbara Hellrigle, *Ex'rx.*
Jacob Christian Hellrigel,
John Douglas,
Ex'rs of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel.

January 10. 3taw2w.

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, AND *Isaac Denniston, Stephen Thorne.*

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000 is	$75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	1,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		245,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.
1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*
1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do. 25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive
1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do. 40th do. 1000
1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How! Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500: The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Truslee.*

Nov. 27. eots

For Sale or Hire,

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

January 3. eff